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troversy is right, yet it can decide that the view held by the victor shall prevail . . . Secession perished by the sword." It is needless to add that Mr. Thompson dwells with great unction upon the attempts of northern states at nullification, and his paragraph upon New England resistance to the embargo acts (p. 245) he heads "The Secession Movement Again". The book is, of course, like that by Mr. Bruce, intended for southern schools. It has many of the faults of the other, but is on the whole better. His point of view in the early period is much better. Instead of beginning with the Indians, he gets the student's mind upon Europe and the conditions there which led to the discovery of America. The Norse voyage, too, is not given such prominence as to spoil the student's measure of its importance. The omissions are in most cases of the same character as those in Mr. Bruce's work. Actual errors are not so frequent, though there are some inexcusable ones. South Carolina is said (p. 171) to have gone further than those states that had provisional governments, by adopting in March, 1776, a "complete independent government", but the preamble of the constitution itself shows that it was temporary like the others. Again (p. 206) it is asserted that in the Confederation "The affirmative vote of nine states in Congress was required for the passage of acts", but the fact is that only certain definite acts required nine votes for passage. In places the book is badly arranged, as is especially seen in some of the sequences. Without showing any relation whatsoever, the following subjects (pp. 230-232) are strung along on a chronological string: national bank, amendments, political parties, the mint, election, cotton-gin, and Indian troubles. This is but one example of sequences found throughout the book. The illustrations are much better than those in Mr. Bruce's work, and the style of writing is far more interesting.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

The Cambridge Modern History. Planned by the late LORD ACTON, LL.D. Edited by A. W. WARD, Litt.D., G. W. PROTHERO, Litt.D., and STANLEY LEATHES, M.A. Vol. II. *The Reformation.* (Cambridge: University Press; New York: The Macmillan Company. 1903. Pp. xxiv, 857.)

THE second volume of the *Cambridge Modern History* is devoted to "The Reformation". It is too bad that we find it so hard to adopt a less misleading term for the events of the first half of the sixteenth century. The expression "Reformation" fairly pullulates with popular misapprehensions, and it would seem that Lord Acton, devout Catholic as he was, would gladly have sanctioned the use of the accurate term "Protestant Revolt", or "Protestant Revolution". It is needless to say that those who contribute to the volume have in general emancipated themselves from the old conception of the Reformation, and occupy the position defined by Maurenbrecher some three decades ago in his *Studien und Skizzen*. Perhaps the best proof of this emancipation lies in the fact

that no one has ventured, in the volume before us, to discuss the general significance and results of the Protestant Revolt—although it will be remembered that Mr. Lea had a word to say of them at the close of volume I.

Chapter I, upon “Medicean Rome”, by the late Professor F. X. Kraus, of Freiburg,¹ is a notable one. The subject could not have been assigned to a more able scholar in the field, and it is treated with a breadth and insight truly refreshing. It was doubtless contributions of just this kind that the editors had in mind when their great undertaking was first planned out. In some of the chapters, it must be confessed, however, one is disappointed to find no more than any studious person of mediocre attainments could get together from the current manuals. Professor Kraus has given us the ripest results of his long preoccupation with the relations of art and Christianity. Julius II, whether or not he was conscious of his object, really effected the reconciliation of Christianity with the enthusiasm for classical literature toward which many of the most enlightened humanists had been struggling. . To Professor Kraus the *Camera della Segnatura* of Raphael is the splendid portrayal of this reconciliation. This and other of Raphael’s frescos in the Vatican “are the highest to which Christian art has attained, and the thoughts which they express are one of the greatest achievements of the Papacy. The principle elsewhere laid down is here reaffirmed: that the reception of the true Renaissance into the circle of ecclesiastical thought points to a widening of the limited medieval conception into universality, and indicates a transition to entire and actual Catholicity, like the great step taken by Paul, when he turned to the Gentiles and released the community from the limits of Judaistic teaching” (p. 7). This expansion and elevation of the intellectual sphere is the most glorious achievement of Julius II and of the Papacy at the beginning of modern times. There is nothing in the reign of his successor comparable to it. Leo X indeed seems but a second-rate character when compared with Julius. “Despite the noble and generous way in which his reign began the Pope soon fell into an effeminate life of self-indulgence spent among players and buffoons, a life rich in undignified farce and offensive jests, but poor in every kind of positive achievement. The Pope laughed, hunted, and gambled; he enjoyed the papacy” (p. 14).

After completing Professor Kraus’s brilliant chapter, we are invited to plod through the political history, from Marignano to Cateau-Cambrésis, under the guidance of Mr. Stanley Leathes, who appears to have been designated among the editors as the hewer of wood and drawer of water. It will seem to a good many readers that his contributions may be safely skipped; although it is easy to see why the editors feel that, with the conventional notions of history, such chapters as his should be scattered through the various volumes in order to insure the feeling that we are on solid ground.

¹ By some inadvertence this distinguished scholar is attributed to Munich in the work before us.

Luther is given a chapter by the Reverend T. M. Lindsay. While the writer deals with unimpeachable accuracy with the commonplaces of Luther's early history as they are now understood, we miss the freshness which would have come from a personal contact with, let us say, his voluminous correspondence and that of his contemporaries. The writer is especially careful in dealing with the intricate matter of indulgences, upon which the last word has now perhaps been said, ill understood as the matter was, by Protestants at least, previous to the publication of Mr. Lea's exhaustive work and other recent contributions.

No reader will dispute the wisdom of the editors in permitting Professor A. F. Pollard to write four consecutive chapters upon Germany from the opening of the reign of Charles V to the Peace of Augsburg. These are excellent, suggestive, and coherent, and are a real contribution to the literature in English.

After a rather perfunctory chapter by Mr. A. A. Tilley, sketching the antecedents of the Huguenot wars, the career of Zwingli is clearly described by Rev. J. P. Whitney of Lennoxville, Quebec; and that of Calvin by the well-known writer, Dr. A. M. Fairbairn of Oxford. There is then an interesting and important chapter on the Catholic South by Rev. W. E. Collins of King's College, London. This takes up the spiritual movements among the Romance peoples, a subject much neglected in earlier treatises. In a later chapter the same author describes the course of the Protestant revolt in the Scandinavian North.

Something over a quarter of the volume is devoted to England and the Scotch complications, in four chapters, all by distinguished scholars: "Henry VIII", by James Gairdner; "The Reformation under Edward VI", by Mr. Pollard; "Philip and Mary", by James Bass Mullinger; and "The Anglican Settlement and the Spanish Reformation", by Professor F. W. Maitland. The editors apologize in their preface for devoting so much space to England, but every one will be glad of these excellent chapters.

According to the original programme, Lord Acton himself was to treat the highly important theme of the Council of Trent. As he was prevented from carrying out this plan, the chapter was assigned to Mr. R. V. Laurence of Trinity College, Cambridge, who gives a cogent summary of the development of the Jesuits and of the history of the council.

The volume closes with a chapter perhaps as suggestive as that with which it begins, on the "Tendencies of European Thought in the Age of the Reformation", by Dr. Fairbairn. This is not an attempt, as might be expected, to discover the supposed results of the Protestant revolt, but deals entirely with the religious thought of the period, carefully excluding the political speculation. The writer says:

It is customary to distinguish the Renaissance, as the revival of letters, from the Reformation as the revival of religion. But the distinction is neither formally correct nor materially exact. The Renaissance was

not necessarily secular and classical—it might be, and often was, both religious and Christian; nor was the Reformation essentially religious and moral—it might be and often was political and secular. Of the two revivals the one is indeed in point of time the elder; but the elder is not so much a cause as simply an antecedent of the younger. Both revivals were literary and interpretative, both were imitative and re-creative; but they differed in spirit, and they differed also in province and in results. There was a revival of letters which could not possibly become a reformation of religion, and there was a revival which necessarily involved such a reformation; and the two revivals must be distinguished if the consequences are to be understood (pp. 691-692).

The explanation of the difference Dr. Fairbairn finds in the contrast between the historical antecedents of the Italian and the Teutonic peoples. The chapter is a remarkably successful summary of the general changes in thought in both the north and the south, and will repay careful reading.

On the whole the present volume is quite up to the standard of the first: it has the same virtues and the same defects. The reader will often ask himself whether two or three men might not have done the work better than a dozen. In only two of the chapters, the first and the last, are those results of clarification which come from the highest kind of specialization really clear. Of course it is quite possible for a specialist to fail to give us more than could easily be derived from his own works by any careful epitomizer. This certainly has happened in a number of the chapters, and suggests the inference that it would have been better to have intrusted to writers of well-known capacity the task of covering larger fields, for a co-operative work is always open to the danger of incoherence, repetition, and omission, when the work is so minutely divided as in the series of volumes under consideration.

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON.

Lorenzaccio (Lorenzino de Médicis), 1514-1548. Par PIERRE GAUTHIEZ. (Paris: Albert Fontemoing. 1904. Pp. 476.)

In view of the fact that the name of Lorenzo recurs with confusing frequency in the annals of the house of Medici, the subject of the present biography requires a word of identification. He is not a direct offspring of the great Lorenzo (il Magnifico), but belongs to the secondary branch, and owes such fame and notoriety as he enjoys chiefly to the circumstance that he murdered his cousin Alexander, first duke of Florence, and was himself murdered in revenge several years later. The murder of Alexander took place in January, 1537, with peculiarly revolting details, mitigated by the circumstance that the victim was, by the unanimous verdict of his contemporaries, a criminal deserving a hundred deaths. As is usual with decadent families, the last Medici are far from being an edifying company, and the political historian is likely to pass them by as unimportant. But the student of civilization is sure to find in them most valuable material, especially if to his interest in the specific quality and appearance